

our concerns. Mr. Becker may be able to his presence to induce the shareholders to re-constitute or reorganize the company. It is a very important thing to us that this should be continued, but we cannot afford to prosecute matters at the present juncture—which cannot continue for very long. With regard to Sanguine Dun, no work has been done, and we are waiting for better times in the Malay Peninsula, when we can get some part of the work done. It may be advisable after this year to definitely abandon the concession to the Government, and thus relieve the company from the payment of half the annual tax for prospecting, and question of gold has to be considered, and in conjunction with the Rubber Company we propose that a fixed rate should be levied; in the meantime we make payments in advance. I am glad to be able to say that we receive every attention and encouragement from the officials of Pahang, though I do not think they sufficiently realize the very hard work this company had to undertake in pioneering mining in the State. Mr. Offord, the able Acting Resident, has promised all the assistance he can give in furthering our work. It is unfortunate that the State is in such pecuniary difficulties, as nothing is being done towards opening out the country as in the adjoining States, and so adding any mining enterprises. Before concluding, I would again like to express my extreme satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Blumey has carried out his duties as our Prospector and mining manager, and I only regret that we had not such a man in the past. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. H. Holmes seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman—The next business before the meeting is the election of directors. Mr. Woodin and I retire, but we offer ourselves for re-election. The articles of association, have five directors, we are one short at present, and I beg to propose that Mr. G. Fawcett be elected. (Applause.)

Mr. Gillies seconded the motion and was unanimously carried.

Mr. P. B. Cane proposed the re-election of Messrs. Orange and Woodin.

Mr. A. E. Skoels seconded. Carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Terry, Messrs. Henderson and Mr. L'ryal were re-elected auditors.

Mr. Mehta—I beg to propose that a very cordial vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. Orange, our worthy Chairman, for the able and efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties as Chairman of this company in Pahang. The report has been the outcome of his visit to the place in person on our behalf, undertaken I am sure at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. I am glad to observe, very much to the credit of our company, that he has been able to obtain the services of some well-known experts and is a plain unvarnished tale of what has been done and what should be done by us. He has certainly taken a great deal of trouble on our behalf and great thanks are due to him. Also I beg to propose that a vote of thanks be conveyed to our representatives in London, Mr. Brodie and his able coadjutor, for the very valuable services they have rendered to this company in connection with the Penang Pahang Gold Company. (Applause.)

Mr. Judah seconded.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, you have heard the proposition made by Mr. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Judah. I am very glad to hear that you are all in agreement. (Applause.) Mr. Mehta, Mr. Judah and gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kindly remarks just made and for the vote of thanks, which however I think is due more to the other members of the Board than to me. I am only a late-comer in the history of the company, while Mr. Gillies and Mr. Davies have worked for many years in your behalf without any remuneration whatever. They have really done a hard work for the company. With regard to the affairs of the company I think it must be a considerable gratification to you to know that at the present time and indeed for the past five or six months we have been practically paying our expenses with the proceeds of the sale of our shares, and that we have no debts at the mine, also a small advance to the London company, and we have now more than £20,000 in hand and something for the future. With regard to the affairs of the company I think it must be a considerable gratification to you to know that at the present time and indeed for the past five or six months we have been practically paying our expenses with the proceeds of the sale of our shares, and that we have no debts at the mine, also a small advance to the London company, and we have now more than £20,000 in hand and something for the future.

Mr. Judah seconded.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, you have heard the proposition made by Mr. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Judah. I am very glad to hear that you are all in agreement. (Applause.) Mr. Mehta, Mr. Judah and gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kindly remarks just made and for the vote of thanks, which however I think is due more to the other members of the Board than to me. I am only a late-comer in the history of the company, while Mr. Gillies and Mr. Davies have worked for many years in your behalf without any remuneration whatever. They have really done a hard work for the company. With regard to the affairs of the company I think it must be a considerable gratification to you to know that at the present time and indeed for the past five or six months we have been practically paying our expenses with the proceeds of the sale of our shares, and that we have no debts at the mine, also a small advance to the London company, and we have now more than £20,000 in hand and something for the future.

Mr. Judah seconded.

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Mr. Judah seconded.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. H. E. Major-General G. Digby Barker, O. B., Officer Administering the Government, presided; and there were also present: Hon. W. M. Goodman, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney General; Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar General; Hon. F. A. Cooper, Acting Surveyor General; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Keavish, Hon. O. Kai, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and Mr. A. M. Thomson, Acting Clerk of Councils. Absent: Hon. C. P. Oates.

Mr. F. A. Cooper, Acting Surveyor General, was sworn in as a member of the Council.

His Excellency the Acting Governor delivered an address which will be found in another part of the paper.

DESPATCHES TABLED.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table despatches concerning the military contribution and the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong. These documents will be found in another part of the paper.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table financial minutes recommending the following votes:—A sum of \$320, as a Compensation Allowance to the widow and children of Cheong Loi, late First Sheriff in the Colonial Treasury; a sum of \$1,600, for general repairs to the Government Ma-

rine Surveyor's Launch *Hilde*, and providing a launch while the repairs are being executed; a sum of \$7,037, for the repairs to damages caused by the storm on the 18th and 19th August to the Praya wall and roadway in Yaumatei, in front of Lots Nos. 216 and 218; a sum of \$1,092, as a Compensation Allowance to the children of the late Mr. A. M. Place, Senior Marine Officer in the General Post Office, in consideration of their father's twenty-one years' service; a sum of \$3,500, for building the Vaccine Institute; a sum of \$3,000, for the repair of St. John's Cathedral Church.

The votes were referred to the Finance Committee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney General laid on the table the report of the Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, and gave notice that, if there was no objection to the course, he would at next meeting move the third reading of the Bill.

QUESTIONS BY MR. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. Whitehead—With your Excellency's permission, I desire to postpone asking the first question of which I gave notice for two or three meetings of Council on account of the sad death and of the sorrowful circumstances attending the death of the late Surveyor General. I propose to ask only Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The questions and the answers are as follows:—

Will the Government lay on the table a statement showing:—(1) The amount of monies received from Marine Lot holders and others on account of the Praya Reclamation Fund; (2) Mode of investment of the fund; (3) The payments thereout to 30th ultimo and on what specific accounts, particularly:—a. Payments to Contractors; b. Payments for plant, materials, &c.; also a detailed report showing the progress of and the actual condition of the work.

The Colonial Secretary said the Acting Surveyor General had prepared a full statement which would be printed and laid on the table on Monday.

Have contracts been entered into for the execution of work on any sections other than those now in hand, and if not, is it intended to proceed with any other sections during the ensuing year?

The Acting Surveyor General said no contracts had been entered into for any sections other than those in hand. He had no doubt arrangements would be made if possible to proceed with other sections within the ensuing year.

Will the Government lay on the table a copy of Lord Knutsford's Despatch of 26th March, 1891, to His Excellency Governor Sir William D. Veale in connection with the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong, and a copy of His Excellency Governor Sir Wm. D. Veale's reply thereto, also a copy of Lord Knutsford's Despatch of 7th July, 1891, as well as a copy of His Lordship's Despatch confirming his telegram to the Penang Pahang Gold Company. (Applause.)

His Excellency said he had directed the two despatches referred to to be laid on the table. As to the other correspondence the reply he previously gave that it was undesirable to publish it still held good, and the telegram from the Secretary of State implied his concurrence with that view.

Will the Government lay on the table a copy of any correspondence which may have been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connection with the Protest of the Unofficial Members of the Hongkong Council against the action of His Excellency Governor Sir Wm. D. Veale in issuing his warrant without the authority of the Council on the 21st February, 1891, for the payment of the equivalent of £20,000 towards the additional Military Contribution estimated for this Colony for the year 1891?

His Excellency said the despatch had been laid on the table.

REGULATION OF CEMETERIES.

The Registrar General proposed that the Sanitary Board by-laws for regulating cemeteries be adopted. He said the by-laws would effect a great improvement in the Chinese cemeteries.

The motion was adopted.

THE CHINA ORDINANCES.

The Registrar General moved the suspension of the standing orders in order to allow the second reading to be proceeded with to-day. The present provisions terminated early next year, and some two or three months before the termination it was necessary to consider the renewal of the law relating to tenders. That time was closely approaching. The policy of the Opium Ordinances had been approved, and he did not think members would object to reading the Bill a second time to-day.

Mr. Whitehead thought the second reading should be postponed to next meeting of Council. The Bills only reached unofficial members two days ago. He believed persons particularly interested in the Ordinance had made certain suggestions which the Government were willing to consider and willing to embody in the Bill, and he thought that should be done before the Bill was read a second time.

The Acting Attorney General pointed out that the Bills were published in the Gazette ten days ago. The importers of opium wished one or two amendments introduced. He thought, however, no person could be so injudicious as to suggest amendments only with the undesirable clause.

Mr. Ryrie seconded the amendment. He said a Chinese promised to call and give him some ideas about the Bill, but had not yet called. The man was well acquainted with opium, had been licensed himself, and he had no objection to the second reading being taken, but he thought it only right that unofficial members should be supplied with copies of draft bills and not be obliged to have recourse to the Gazette.

The Acting Attorney General then moved the second reading of the Prepared Opium Bill. He said its object was to protect the Opium Farm from which the Colony derived a large part of its revenue. He then explained the various amendments, the chief of which we have already given. The clauses requiring the Farmer to keep a register of all opium supplied to him, was, he said, objected to by the Farmer and would perhaps have to be struck out in Committee. He referred to length to section 34 which makes shipowners responsible for opium found on board and liable to a penalty not exceeding

\$1,000. There was a great deal of smuggling on from Macao and it was necessary to protect the Farmer. The provisions of the section were much less severe than those of the Singapore ordinance by which the ship might be confiscated. The Hongkong Bill also provided that if it were proved that reasonable precautions had been taken and that none of the officers and servants were implicated, a ship would not be held liable for opium found on board. He hinted that this clause might not have been introduced had the Canton and Macao Steamboat Company not refused to take an officer on board their boats.

Mr. Ryrie—The Opium Farmer will be very great care of himself. The smuggling is carried on almost entirely in the direction of the Colony. The second reading of the Bill was also read a second time.

Mr. Ho Kai moved the first reading of an Ordinance to incorporate the Senior Missionary in Hongkong of the London Missionary Society.

Mr. Ryrie seconded and the motion was carried.

The Council adjourned to Monday next.

DESPATCHES RESPECTING THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The following despatches were laid before the Legislative Council to-day:—

Secretary of State to the Officer Administering the Government.

Downing Street, 4th August, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 166 of 28th May last, forwarding a protest from three of the Unofficial Members of the Council against the payment of the Military Contribution for the year 1891, before it had been re-voted by the Council.

I regret that the Council was not informed, when asked to re-vote the money, that it had been already paid in anticipation of the re-vote, which should have been taken first.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

Secretary of State to the Officer Administering the Government.

Downing Street, 5th August, 1891.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration Sir G. W. Des Vaux's Despatch No. 103 of the 7th of April last, enclosing a protest from the Unofficial Members of the Council against the payment of the increased Military Contribution for the present, on the ground that the full garnison is not yet quartered in Hongkong.

I have also had under my consideration the resolution of the Council on the same subject, which I enclose a copy for your information, together with a copy of the letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Association in reply.

It appears to me that the Council is well able to bear a charge of £40,000; that this claim is not unduly large; and that it would have been cheerfully paid if the complete garnison had been present, instead of a portion of the garnison only, which portion, however, cost about £170,000 a year, or more than four times the Colonial contribution towards its cost.

The main objection to the charge appears to be, that the Colony considers that it has been deceived in the matter, inasmuch as my despatch of 30th January, 1890, led the Colony to believe that the contribution of £40,000 was considered to be the proportion which the Colony should pay towards a garnison costing £280,000.

I have fully dealt with this misunderstanding in my despatch No. 47 of 7th March, which has been received in the Colony and laid before the Legislative Council, since the despatch under acknowledgment with its accompanying protest was written, and the subject has been submitted to the minds of the Unofficial Members of the Council all ideas that there has been any "breach of faith" or "shifting of ground" on the part of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I can only add that Her Majesty's Government adhere to the views expressed in my despatch of 7th March, that no sufficient grounds exist for delaying the payment of the full contribution.

With regard to the troops which are to be drawn from India, the services of other Eastern colonies, much greater delays have occurred in India than was anticipated in determining the class of natives to be recruited, the conditions of service, &c., &c. The subject is now, however, in an advanced stage; the Officer Commanding the regiment for Hongkong has been selected, and through I am not yet able to say when the Indian troops will be actually present in Hongkong, I am assured that every effort will be made to expedite their arrival there.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

[Here follows the letter of the China Association, to which the following reply was sent:—]

The Colonial Office to the China Association.

Downing Street, 5th August, 1891.

Sir,—Lord Kintore has fully considered the arguments advanced in your letter of 13th May last, in support of the protest of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong against the payment of the increased Military Contribution on the ground that the full garnison was not yet quartered in the Colony, and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you for information of the China Association a copy of a despatch which has been laid before the Legislative Council, explaining the circumstances under which the increased contribution had been asked for, and stating that Her Majesty's Government saw no sufficient grounds for delaying the payment of the full contribution. The Officer Administering the Government has been informed, with reference to the renewed protest from the Unofficial Members of the Council, which was made before the receipt in the Colony of the enclosed despatch, that Her Majesty's Government saw no reason for departing from the views expressed in that despatch.

I am to add that the China Association is under a misapprehension in supposing that the Secretary of State had ordered the stoppage of any further contributions to the Colony in order to enable the Colonial revenue to bear the increased contribution.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Foreign Office to Sir J. Walsham.

Foreign Office, June 26, 1891.

Sir,—With reference to my telegram No. 30 of 24th instant, and to previous correspondence, I have to inform you that Sir William D. Veale recently called at the Foreign Office, and said that the difficulty with regard to the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hong Kong had not been removed.

He stated that the Yamen had recommended the Emperor to refuse the offer of Her Majesty's Government to grant an Exequatur in the first instance for one year, on the ground that if it were withdrawn at the end of that period, the incident would bear the appearance of a severe rebuff to the Chinese Government.

Sir H. Macartney asked if it would not be possible to withdraw the limitation, and simply to grant an Exequatur for the first year, and to renew it if the Council's conduct was found to give rise to objections.

The matter was carefully considered but it did not appear possible to withdraw the condition, which has been agreed to with the view of meeting the objections raised to the appointment in the Colony, and of which the Governor had been officially advised. Sir H. Macartney was informed that Her Majesty's Government found themselves unable to depart from their previous decision, and he then said that he was authorized in that case to state that the Chinese Government could not accept the condition, and would not make the appointment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

Sir John Walsham, Bart., &c., &c., &c., Peking.

Those who, upon arrest, plead extreme poverty as the cause of non-compliance with the law will be attached to the Public Works Department for one month and be compelled to work without wages. At the

end of the month the Tax Office will give the delinquent a clear receipt for the payment of the tax, it being then considered that none will have any excuse for the evasion of payment of the impost.

Let those concerned take note!

JAPANESE NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the cheap and skilled labour of Japan lies the principal source of wealth of that country. The capitalists of other lands are always glad to seek the aid of this invaluable factor for their own benefit. Hawaii has borrowed it with profit to her own people, as well as to the Japanese; Australia, Guatemala and Peru would have followed the lead of the South Sea Islands state in this respect if they could. Do not these facts suggest any thought to those people who contend that the opening up of Dai Nippon could offer no new field for Western enterprise? Is it impossible that people whose nature has endowed with marvellous manual dexterity and whose simple manner of living enables them to subsist contentedly on wages that would be a mere pittance in the eyes of Western men, could be turned into wealth-producing instruments?

These questions are allied to the subjects of emigration and colonisation which just now occupy so large a space in the columns of the vernacular press. Mr. J. J. Kimura, the editor of the *Shin Bunko*, in the editorial columns of the *Choya Shimbun*, professes to be a member of a land company in San Francisco, and says that in pursuance of the duties devolving upon him in that capacity, he has been in Japan in the spring to promote the objects for which the company was formed. Since then, he says, after various difficulties successfully encountered, he had been enabled to form a colonisation society, which has already obtained the support of several influential men. He does not give the details of the scheme, but confines himself to a description of the progress of European colonisation in different parts of the world, and concludes by most earnestly urging the necessity of the support of the Japanese Government in the spring to promote the objects for which the company was formed. Since then, he says, after various difficulties successfully encountered, he had been enabled to form a colonisation society, which has already obtained the support of several influential men. He does not give the details of the scheme, but confines himself to a description of the progress of European colonisation in different parts of the world, and concludes by most earnestly urging the necessity of the support of the Japanese Government in the spring to promote the objects for which the company was formed.

Another gentleman has been lately figuring in the newspaper columns on a kindred subject. It is Mr. Fukumoto, who has begun a series of articles in the *Yokohama Specimen* on the subject of the Japanese question whether the Japanese are naturally adapted for colonisation, and arrives, after various ingenious arguments, at the conclusion that they, by their high spirit, physical hardihood, and peculiarly fitted for this purpose. Mr. Fukumoto also urges on the Government the necessity for fixing upon, and following, certain lines to be followed in any colonisation policy they may adopt.

The idea of a naturalisation law appears to occupy the minds of many people in Japan, probably because of the erroneous supposition that such a law has some connection with Treaty Revision. It is currently reported that the draft of a naturalisation law was prepared some time ago and submitted to the Cabinet, but the Ministers, after various ingenious arguments, at the conclusion that they, by their high spirit, physical hardihood, and peculiarly fitted for this purpose. Mr. Fukumoto also urges on the Government the necessity for fixing upon, and following, certain lines to be followed in any colonisation policy they may adopt.

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Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 To San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, 20th October, 1891, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, via Yokohama, to San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, 20th October, 1891, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50
 12 months \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received by the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, September 26, 1891. 1894

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
 Empress of China, Tuesday, 10th Nov.
 Empress of India, Tuesday, 8th Dec.
 Empress of Japan, Tuesday, 16th Jan.

THE R. M. S. EMPRESS OF CHINA, 5,900 tons, Captain A. TILLET, sailing at noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, and SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 (In Mexican Dollars).
 FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C. 225 338 394
 Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. 275 415 482
 Portland, Ore., San Francisco, 285 426 499

San Francisco, 285 426 499
 Banff, Calgary, Altona, Winnipeg, Man. 285 426 499
 Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn. 285 426 499

Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo. 285 426 499
 Milwaukee, Wis. 285 426 499
 Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O. 305 458 534

Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. 305 458 534
 Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 305 458 534
 Kingston, Ottawa, Ont. 305 458 534

Montreal, Quebec, Que. 305 458 534
 New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. 310 465 543
 Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa. 310 465 543

Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass. 310 465 543
 Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B. 310 465 543
 Liverpool, and London via Liverpool 325 475 550

Paris via Liverpool 345
 London 335
 Havre, via Liverpool 345
 Bremen, 345
 Hamburg 335

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark Passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.

PARCELS must be sent to our office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. 1000 Hongkong, October 14, 1891.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

LONDON, RAVEN AND BORDAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1891, at Noon, the Company's S.S. SAGBAILLEN, Commandant ANGEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcel until 3 p.m. on the 20th October, 1891. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

Hongkong, October 8, 1891. 1094

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS OF THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS.

ASSO. LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, CALVERTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

N.B. Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, 1891, at 3 p.m., the Company's S.S. SAGBAILLEN, Captain T. MERRILL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 p.m., on the 23rd October, 1891, and will be received on board until 1 p.m., Specie and Parcel until 10 a.m. on the 24th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 28, 1891. 1861

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG, China, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, City of Peking, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, City of Rio de Janeiro, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, via Honolulu.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 31st October, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, First Class.
 To San Francisco, via Yokohama, 225 338 394
 To Yokohama, 225 338 394
 To San Francisco, via Yokohama, 225 338 394

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10% from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-shipment to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. on the day of sailing. Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 8, 1891. 1090

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths. NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGERS' CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES. PATHE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES. ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware. Chromo & Co's Electro-Plated Ware. GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMONDS. DIAMOND JEWELLERY. A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

MAC'S AINE. SPECIAL BLEND OF FINEST OLD VATED SCOTCH WHISKY.

OF unassumed body and exquisite and highly refined flavor.

Price, \$10 per Case. Sole Agent, JOHN D. HUTCHISON.

Hongkong, October 30, 1890. 1875

If you have a COLD or COUGH, or any other AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

SCOTT & BOWNE LIMITED, 47 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for China and Hongkong: MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

SAILOR'S HOME. ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Address: Care of SUPERINTENDENT.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.—Oct. 15, 1891.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares. Value. Paid-up. Closing Quotations, Cash.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Co., Ltd. 80,000 \$ 125 all 164 1/2 prem.

New Loan 80,000 \$ 125 all 164 1/2 prem.

Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Ltd. 99,875 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of India, Ltd. 1,250 £ 12 1/2 121 3/4

Bank of Japan, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Korea, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Persia, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Siam, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Tonkin, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Yunnan, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Zeylan, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Aden, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Bombay, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Calcutta, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

Bank of Ceylon, Ltd. 1,000 £ 10 1/2 115 1/4

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